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**Pakistan Studies SSC-II
(9th Book NBF)**

***Handwritten Exercise Solution
&
Complete Book Notes***

FBISE 2026-2027

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31st Oct-24

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— :: (Unit : 8) :: —

— :: (Question and Answer) :: —

— :: (Short) :: —

Question No1:- How do the inputs, processes & outputs on a cash crop farm are different from a Small-Scale Subsistence Farm?

Answer:- In Pakistan, cash crops farms & Small Scale Subsistence farms differ in terms of inputs, processes and output.

INPUTS:-

Cash Crops farms used advanced inputs like fertilizers, machinery etc. where as, Subsistence farms rely on traditional methods.

PROCESSES:-

Cash Crops farming involve modern agriculture practice like Irrigation System whereas, Subsistence farming uses, Simplex method. eg:- hand.

OUTPUTS:-

Cash Crop Farm produce crops mainly for the market.

eg:- cotton.

Subsistence Farm grows crops mainly for family needs.

Question No2:- Identify fishing ports of Sindh & Makran Coast.

Answer:- fishing port of makran & Sindh:

→ There are two major Coastline along the Arabian Sea.

→ They contribute about 64% of Country total fish production.

Karachi & Korangi are the main fishing port of Sindh.

Thatta & Ormara are the small port of makran.

Question no 3:- Describe the appearance of rice & wheat crop.

Answer:-

WHEAT:-

- It is a staple food of Pakistan.
- It accounts for 22.1% of value added in agriculture & 18.1% of GDP.
- Max Pak is one of the most widely used varieties.
- Wheat does not need a lot of water.
- Farmers irrigate the land twice.

RICE:-

- Rice is grown on a large scale in commercial purpose in Punjab & Sindh.
- It is the second most important staple food in Pakistan.
- Rice contributes 3.5% of value added in agriculture & 0.7% of GDP.
- Rice production into two categories i) Basmati ii) Coarse
- Required well drained loamy soil.

Question No 4:- How are the temperature, rainfall & soil conditions of sugar cane differ from cotton crop.

Answer:-

GEOGRAPHICAL REQUIREMENTS:-

COTTON:-

Rainfall:- It requires moderate rainfall. It can also be grown in areas with less rainfall.

Temperature:- It is a warm season crop & requires h/w 25°C to 35°C for optimal growth.

Soil Condition:- Soil type for Cotton is Well-drained & have Loamy.

SUGAR CANE:-

Rainfall:- Sugarcane required moderate rainfall:-

Temperature:- Sugarcane requires a temperature range of 20°C to 30°C for optimal growth:-

Soil type:- Sugarcane prefers well drained, loamy soil.

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Question no 5:- Explain 3 major problems common to all Cash Crops which hinder the growth.

Answer:- Three major Problems Common to all Cash Crops which hinder the growth.

- i) Water Supply is a big problem for Cash Crops.
- ii) limited cultivated areas.
- iii) Inadequate infrastructure.
Limited

Question no 6:- Suggest approaches to Sustainable agriculture in Pakistan.

Answer:- Following are the approaches to Sustainable agriculture.

- i Adapt to change of climate.
- ii Increase agricultural resilience.
- iii Enhance the quality of life for farmers.
- iv Sustain the economic variability of farm operations.

Question no 7:- Compare the contribution to employment Sector of the following-

- i) Cotton & Rice
- ii Fisheries
- iii livestock

Answer:- Contribution to employment Sector:

COTTON AND RICE:-

=> Cotton is vital crop for both agriculture & textile Sectors of the economy.

=> Account for around 0.6% of GDP & 3.1% of value added in agriculture.

=> Rice ~~sector~~ is second most export crop.

=> Account for 0.77% of GDP & 3.5% of value added in agriculture.

FISHERIES:-

⇒ Major Contributor to the Country economy & export revenue.
Account for 1.6% of total export in 2020.

LIVESTOCKS:-

⇒ Significant contributor to the Country economy, accounting
for round 11% of GDP.

— :: (Long Question and Answer) :: —

Question No 1:-

What are the important strategies for the Sustainable growth of Cash Crops of Pakistan? Explain with reference to rice, cotton, Sugar Cane and wheat?

Answer:-

Rice:- Rice is a major Food and Cash Crops in Pakistan.

=> IMPORTANT STRATEGIES FOR SUSTAINABLE GROWTH OF PAKISTAN

Pests and diseases:-

Pests and diseases can be manage through of Culture Practices biological & Control & Chemical Pesticides.

Laser leveling:-

Laser leveling is a Land preparation techniques that uses laser to create level Surface. This can help to improve water distribution & reduce water waste.

Alternate wetting & drying (AWD):-

is a water management practice in which rice field are alternately flood & drained. This can help to reduce the (AWD).

Nutrient deficiencies:-

Can be manage through regular fertilization. A balanced fertilizer should be applied every 4-6 weeks.

Cotton:- Cotton is a Vital Crop for both agriculture & textile industry.

=> IMPORTANT STRATEGIES FOR SUSTAINABLE GROWTH OF PAKISTAN:-

Issues Subsidies:-

Issuing Subsidies to farmer in a timely manners. This will help to reduce the Cost of Input such as fertilizers Seeds etc.

Improve Extension Service:-

We improve it by educate farmers about best practices.

ie:- Use of Hygs, awareness about irrigation needs & self management

This will helps farmers to improve their fields.

Genetically modified:-

Distribute and technology genetically modified (GM) cotton

Seeds that are resistance to join about diseases.

3) Sugar Cane:-

For Sustainable growth of Sugar Cane the soil is prepared by digging into depth.

For better production regulates irrigation and fertilization is done especially potash.

4) Wheat:-

Wheat is main staple crop of Pakistan for the self suffering in wheat was been a core objective of government.

High yielding wheat varieties are used so that farmers can genetically profit.

Question No 2:- Explain the importance of Maize, Tobacco and other crops for the economy of Pakistan?

Answer:-

MAIZE:-

- Maize is the ^{third} important cereal crop.
- It contributes 3.4% to the value added in agriculture.
- 0.6% of value is added to GDP.

TOBACCO:-

- It is grown in Pakistan around 0.25% irrigated land.
- Different districts produce over 90% of the country's ^{or} Fine Cured & Virginia^{or} (FCV) Tobacco.

OTHER CROPS:-

- Gram, Bajra, Jowar, Mustard, Pules etc are produce on small scale but impact on economy.
- 2020-2021 production of Pules increases.
- Local production ~~is~~ ^{was} 0.374 million tonnes.

Question No 3:- To what extent livestock farming is important for the economic development of Pakistan?

Answer:-

LIVESTOCK FARMING:-

- ⇒ livestock farming is the raising & management of ~~large~~ ^{domestic} animals for the production of meat, milk, eggs & other animals products.
- ⇒ It is a significant contributor to the country economy.

- ⇒ It is accounting for around 11% of GDP.
- ⇒ It is also played important role in Pakistan Security
- ⇒ It is divided into 3 main types:-

- ① nomadic.
- ② transhumance.
- ③ Settled.

Nomadic:-

In this form of farming ^{farmers} ~~herders~~ move their animals from place to place.

- They produce sheep and goats and contribute in livestock farming.

Settled:-

- Type of farming in which animals are kept in permanent shelter.
- It is mainly practiced ^{throughout} ~~through~~ Pakistan and play in economy development.

Transhumance:-

- Herders move their animals between different pastures seasonally.
- Typical practice in ~~the~~ mountain region.
- It is practiced by tribes e.g:- Gujjar and Bakarwal.
- Mainly raise sheep and goats.

Question no 4:- Differentiate between the method of rice, tobacco & wheat cultivation.

Answer:-

RICE:-

- The soil filled and levelled prepare the seed bed.
- Rice seeds are sown in the seed bed.
- When they are three to four weeks they are transplanted to the main soil.
- Rice require regular irrigation.
- Rice is typically harvested by hands & machine.

TABACCO:-

- Seedling are grown in seed bed.
- Seeds are directly sown in main field.
- Tobacco is labour intensive crop.
- Require ~~labor~~ regular attention.
- Farmer harvest them at right time.

Wheat:-

- It is a Rabi Crop of Pakistan. Sown in Oct & Dec.
- Deep ploughing is done at the beginning of month ^{soon}.
- Land is twice ploughed.
- Irrigation is major contributor to increase growth output.

Question no 5:- Describe the Fishing methods used by marine and inland fishing in Pakistan.

Answer:-

Fishing Methods:-

i) Inlands Fisheries:-

- Inlands Fisheries in Pakistan employ a variety of fishing methods.
- Cast netting, gill netting, trawling, hook & line fishing & Super fishing.
- To harvest fish & Shell fish from fresh water lakes, rivers, reservoirs & abandoned channels of canals & rivers.
- Most common fish species caught in inland fisheries are Crab, Cat fish etc.

ii) Marine Fishing:-

- Fishing for purpose of consumption of farmer & his family.
- It is carried out on small scale.
- Traditional method is used such as net & traps etc.
- Traditional boats are used.
- Fishes catch in less amount.

Question No 6:- Suggest measures to protect & develop the fishing industry in Pakistan.

Answer:-

Measures to protect & develop fishing industry:-

i) **Curtailling overfishing:-**

The government is working to reduce overfishing through a no of measure including setting catch limits, closing fishing grounds during seasons.

ii) **Fighting pollution:-**

The government is working to combat water pollution through a no of measure including investing in wastewater treatment plants regulating industrial & agricultural runoff & raising awareness on importance of clean water.

iii) **Adapting to climate change:-**

The government is working to adapt to climate change by investing in coastal infrastructure, developing new fishing methods.

iv) **Improving infrastructure and technology:-**

The government is working to improve infrastructure and technology in the fishing industry by investing in fishing laboratories, processing facilities and cold storage facilities. The government is also providing training & support to fishermen on the use of modern methods.



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